

# A Cure In Four Days

\$15.00 Our Charge in Uncomplicated Cases.

WE CURE THE FOLLOWING DISEASES IN FOUR DAYS AND OFFER ONE TREATMENT IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY: VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, PILES, RUPTURE AND STRICTURE. In view of the fact that many people have treated with various specialists for years and do not even receive relief, the above statement may make them skeptical, to all such we will state that if you will call at our office we will with their permission give you the names of reliable business men of El Paso, New Mexico, and Arizona, whom we have cured and have remained so for varying periods of from one to three years.

NO SEVERE OPERATION IS DONE, THE TREATMENTS ARE PRACTICALLY PAINLESS AND BLOODLESS, AND NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS IS NECESSARY EITHER DURING OR AFTER TREATMENT. CURES ARE NOT ONLY RAPID BUT RADICAL AND PERMANENT.

We also treat with the same guarantee of success: CATARRH, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST FUNCTIONS, BLOOD POISON IN ALL ITS STAGES, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM AND ALL PRIVATE DISEASES AND WEAKNESSES AND THEIR COMPLICATIONS.

A CERTAINTY OF CURE IS WHAT EVERYONE WANTS, and while we treat each case on its individual merits, taking into consideration the peculiarities and susceptibilities, we sometimes meet with cases that have been neglected so long or worse, improperly treated, that they have reached an incurable stage, these cases we never knowingly accept.

NOTICE—The above "four day cures" require at least one visit to our office, otherwise it is not necessary.

OUR BOOKS—Skin, Kidney, Rectal and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Men, Diseases of Women.

Will be sent to any address in a plain sealed envelope FREE of charge provided you mention this paper and inclose four cents, the actual cost of postage.

They will prove interesting reading to all, no matter whether sick or not, as they discuss not only the causes, changes and treatment of the above class of afflictions, but they also tell how to prevent many diseases.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays to 8. Sundays 9-1 only.

## INTERNATIONAL SPECIALISTS

Rooms 9-12 C. & L. Bldg., 106 North Oregon Street, El Paso, Texas.

FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

# SPECIAL LOW FEES

During the entire month of June we are going to reduce our fees less than ONE-HALF the usual charges, and although they have never been exorbitant still, many people in need of special treatment have neglected consulting us for fear that they would be excessive. Many do not consider the fact that we furnish all medicines for the cure, that we spare neither pains nor money in securing the best of everything for our patients and that we have expended thousands of dollars in equipping our offices and are giving them as good treatment as they can get in Chicago or New York. With all this, our charges for curing many uncomplicated Chronic Diseases do not exceed FIFTY DOLLARS.

A consultation, a careful examination and our opinion and advice will cost you nothing nor obligate you to take treatment, and when necessary we will use the X-RAYS, Cystoscope and Microscope, or make a chemical analysis FREE.

Some people who read our ads the past two weeks in which we stated that we would cure Varicocele, Stricture and Piles for the small sum of Fifteen dollars, were very skeptical. The following letters taken from many we have received, tell what we are doing:

City, May 23, 1910.

Dear Doctors:—It is with pleasure that I write you that the little operation that I had was a perfect success. When I read your advertisement stating that you would cure varicocele for fifteen dollars, I said to myself, well I will go up and see where the catch in this ad. is, as I had some experience with advertising doctor's and the other kind too for that matter. You did all you promised and I am truly grateful. Would prefer that you not use my name in the papers, but will talk with anyone.

Your Grateful Patient,

El Paso, May 25th.

Dear Doctors:—I believe that my stricture is well. I feel fine, in fact better than for years. Your charges were less than one-fourth I paid another specialist who treated me for months without giving me relief.

Yours gratefully,

R. Gramlich.



FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

# FARMING IN INDIA

## HOW JOHN BULL IS INTRODUCING SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURAL METHODS.

A Great Movement Started by an American Millionaire. The Phipps School and the Government Experiment Stations—Making New Cottons—How Wheat Is Raised by Irrigation—Improving the Indigo Crop. New Breeds of Cattle and Horses—The Poppy Fields and Chinese Opium—A Talk With the Secretary of Agriculture.

(Copyright, 1910, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

CALCUTTA, India, June 4.—The farmer is the big man of the United States. He is a bigger man in India. There are 200,000,000 of him, and he forms the backbone of the country. Today he is comparatively quiet. The great unrest which is going on is mostly among the other classes. It is fomented by the professional men, clerks and graduates of the government schools, whose walking delegates are moving about among the agricultural masses and stirring up trouble. One of John Bull's biggest problems is to keep the farmers attached to the government, and the British officials are doing all they can to this end.

I spent an hour the other day at the agricultural department talking with its secretary, J. O. Miller, as to some of the movements. He tells me that the government is awake to the needs of the farmer and to what is being done for them in other countries. He speaks highly of our work along such lines, saying that the United States leads the nations and that India is taking lessons from us.

Mr. Miller tells me that every province of this country has now its agricultural department and agricultural schools. Each is making a study of its own peculiar conditions, and doing what it can to improve them. Nearly all have experimental farms, and are distributing seeds. Many are making studies of the farming situation and are trying to breed up the stock of their respective territories. At the top of the system is an inspector general of agriculture, who acts as a technical adviser to both imperial and provincial governments, and the chief agricultural experts of the country have been combined into a board of agriculture, which meets at certain times to discuss the farming situation and submit recommendations as to its improvement. Agricultural colleges have recently been established in Madras, Bombay and the united and central provinces, and there are farming branches in nearly all the industrial schools.

Started by an American.

"Our modern agricultural movement," said Mr. Miller, "was practically begun by an American. As far back as 1852 we have had a government expert to advise us as to matters of agricultural chemistry, and we had begun some work along other lines when one of your millionaires, a Henry Phipps of Pittsburgh, came out to India. He was a friend of Lord Curzon, and as such he spent some time here at Calcutta.

"During his visit he became interested in the condition of the farmers and in the terrible famines which now and then overrun parts of this country. He believed such things could be largely avoided by the improvement of our farming methods, and he gave a donation of \$150,000 to start an agricultural school and farm here in Bengal. These were arranged for by a council of state, consisting of Lord Curzon, Gen. Lord Kitchener and other members of the government. Some of the ablest experts were hired, and an up-to-date agricultural college established. The fund originally given by Mr. Phipps has been added to, until we have now expended something like \$600,000 in building up the institution. There is an experimental seed improvement station connected with it, and also a cattle breeding farm. There are laboratories of various kinds, and in them many chemists, bacteriologists, entomologists, horticulturists and botanists. We have a department there for veterinary surgeons. The school is teaching the natives almost everything along the lines of advanced agriculture as adapted to our special needs. It is at the top of such institutions in the country, and many of its students are graduates of the provincial agricultural colleges."

Indigo Improvements.

"These agricultural schools are making valuable discoveries," continued Mr. Miller, "and the indigo crop. This was once profitable, and we had a monopoly of the world's product. Then the Germans invented a patented coloring matter called synthetic indigo. It was made of chemicals, and could be sold more cheaply than our indigo. It was driving the Hindustani dye out of the markets when we discovered that by new methods of cultivation we could increase the yield so that we could compete with the Germans, and our planters are now making money. We had at one time competition from America. In your colony days you took to growing the plant and manufacturing the dye, but you soon found that other crops paid better, and the Indian production revived."

"What is the extent of the indigo farms?" I asked.

"They have fallen off considerably within the last twenty years. We had more than a million acres under cultivation ten years ago, and ten years ago there were about 2000 square miles. These areas have been gradually reduced, until they are now not more than one-half the extent of a decade ago. Many of our planters are now re-

turning the business, and we have perhaps farms to the extent of 200,000 acres in Bengal alone."

Making New Cottons.

"Are you doing anything as to your cotton?" Yes. We are studying the crop and studying our soils and climatic conditions in connection with it. We raise, you know, a short staple cotton, and our farmers find it more profitable in the long run. We are trying to improve the staple by seed selection and by cross fertilization. It is difficult to persuade the farmers to make such experiments, although they are ready to take up anything that will pay. The cotton crop is one of our big money crops. The planters can always get a ready sale for it, and they raise it to supply the money needs of the family just as your people raise wheat, even though other things may yield better. At present we have something like 20,000 square miles under cotton. The demand for the product increases and we have a large export of our raw material to Japan and Germany. Much of that sent away belongs to our coasters and shortest fibers. They are especially good for making yarns, and for that reason they bring better prices than cotton of a superior quality."

"Our cotton industry received a great impetus at the time of the civil war. In America your cotton was then shut out of the market and the prices went sky high. This turned the attention to India's possibilities and experiment farms were established for improving the crop. The men put in charge of them came from England, and as a rule they were little better than gardeners. When the war was over and you again monopolized the market, these farms were taken over by the government and made experiment stations. Some of them are in existence today."

India Versus the United States.

"Will you ever compete largely with us as to cotton?"

"We are always competing, but I doubt whether we shall ever be able to seriously affect your cotton in the European markets. We profit when you have a short crop and your prices go high. The men put in charge of them came from England, and as a rule they were little better than gardeners. When the war was over and you again monopolized the market, these farms were taken over by the government and made experiment stations. Some of them are in existence today."

"How do you grow cotton?"

"The planting is done by sowing the seed broadcast or drilling it in. We have machines which will drop two rows at a time. We first coat the seeds with a plaster of cow dung, mud and water. This covers the fuzz, and they pass through the tubes without clogging. Our cotton is worked several times. The best of the farmers give the plants the care and the plowing comes forth along in October, and the lint is ready for picking in January. The picking season lasts until April."

"We are now raising some Egyptian cotton in the Sind, and are experimenting there also with American seed. Both kinds do well, but it is a question whether the American does not do better. The Sind has now about 200,000 acres under cotton; there are something like 2,000,000 acres in the native states, and about 5,000,000 are controlled by the government of Bombay."

The Wheat Crop of India.

"Tell me something about your wheat crop."

"We are increasing the area and our facilities for handling the crop. We have now something like 25,000,000 acres in wheat, and the greater part of that is in the northern part of the country and especially in the Punjab. Most of the wheat goes to Karachi for shipment to Europe. It is taken from the farms to the cars and shipped to our storage in elevators. Indeed, it is a question as to whether the elevator system is not what we need. That is a live question in India."

"How much does your wheat yield per acre?"

"On our irrigated lands we can raise from twenty to thirty bushels, but the crop must be carefully cultivated and manured, and it must be watered four or five times. We sow in October and harvest in March. In most localities it is reaped with sickles; it is thrashed with bullocks and winnowed in the wind. Most of the plowing is done with wooden plows, and altogether the cultivation is primitive."

"Our agricultural stations are now doing all they can to introduce modern machinery. They advise the use of iron plows and reapers and threshers. They show the farmers how to use such ma-

chines and encourage competitive trials on the part of the dealers in the different makes."

"We are also testing as to artificial manures. India produces but little manure, fertilizer. The droppings of the cattle are used for fuel, and the average peasant gives almost nothing back to the soil. The stations are distributing leafy manure, improved farming and giving suggestions. Yet it is difficult to make the ryots, as our farmers are called, undertake any new methods or try new seeds."

"What are you doing to improve your stock?"

"We have breeding establishments connected with some of the agricultural stations, and there is a breeding station at the Phipps Agricultural college, of which I have spoken. Many of the principal governments hold agricultural shows, where prizes are given for the best of articles, and in late dairy farms have been started under government provisions. The Bombay agricultural department established one some years ago, managed by experts from Sweden. Their advice is being followed in the United provinces, and little creameries, where milk is cheap. All dairy machinery is admitted free, and of late separators, churns and butter workers have been largely imported. Much of the cream goes by rail to the cities, and is there made into butter, which is sold fresh or made up in tins and shipped over India. The native butter or ghee is also sold in large quantities, as well as some condensed milk. Much of our butter goes to Ceylon, while the ghee is exported to other countries for the Indian emigrants. Some of these dairies have been established on the military cantonment farms. They are under military control and they give our troops pure milk and butter."

Sacred Cows Poor Butter Makers.

"The sacred cows of India good milkers?"

"Not as a rule," was the reply. "Our cattle are raised chiefly for work, and the milk used by the natives comes largely from Buffaloes. Some of our finest cattle are from the north, and especially from Rajputana. Mysore has some fine breeds, but the cows are poor milkers. There are also good cattle in Madras, and in central India. One of the best milk breeds comes from the Gir hills and others are from the Sind, where they are owned by Mohammedans, who drive them in herds from one place to another. The Punjab has good dairy cows, but those of Bengal are poor."

"We are having trouble in improving stock of this kind. The Hindoos look upon cows as sacred, and keep them when they are maimed, old and useless and give no return for the food they consume. This reduces the grazing for the younger animals. We have tried to improve the stock by distributing fine bulls to the district breeders, but so far no valuable results have been reached. We find that the half-bred cattle are more subject to diseases, and in each province we have also government breeding farms stocked with cows and bulls of the pure native breeds. Upon one of these a thousand cows of one breed are maintained. In Mysore the best breed of cattle has long been kept by the state."

"Have you many fine horses?"

"Our horse breeding is chiefly for the army. We have government farms, and several hundred stallions which are distributed to the districts where horses are bred. We find that the Arabs and thoroughbreds form the most desirable stock. We have also thousands of registered horses. Horse breeding is encouraged by prizes offered at fairs, and by the purchase of good stock by the government. We have altogether a million of horses and ponies in India. We are also breeding mules for military purposes and have something like 500 donkey stallions, many of which have been imported from Cyprus and Persia and America. We have about 25,000 pony mares and a large number of donkey mares as well."

Opium and the Chinese Market.

"Our conversation here turned to the efforts of China to abolish the use of opium, and I asked Mr. Miller whether this would not seriously affect poppy farming in India."

"Most assuredly it will," was the reply. "If China stops using the drug, the greater part of our opium farms will be wiped out and we shall lose a large revenue. We have agreed to cut down our production and to restrict our importations to China if the Chinese government can show that it is really in earn-

est in abolishing the opium evil. As it is now we are getting a revenue of about twenty-four million dollars per annum out of opium. The loss of that sum will mean much to the government. It will also mean the curbing down of the government service, as we have a number of employees who con-

## Can This Man Read Your Life?

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Has the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded the ancient sciences been raised at last? Can it be that a system has been perfected that reveals with reasonable accuracy the character and disposition of an individual, and outlines the life as to assist in avoiding errors and taking advantage of opportunities?

Roxroy, a man who has for 20 years been delving into the mysteries of the occult, making a scientific study of the various methods of reading the lives of people, seems to have reached a higher round in the ladder of fame than his predecessors. Letters are pouring into his office from all parts of the world telling of the benefits derived from his advice. Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

He is a man of kindly feeling toward humanity, and his manner and tone immediately impress one with his sincerity, making a scientific study of the occult, making a scientific study of the occult, making a scientific study of the occult.

The Rev. G. C. H. Haskar, Ph. D., Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, in a letter to Prof. Roxroy, says: "You are certainly the greatest specialist and master of your profession. Everyone consulting you will marvel at the correctness of your detailed personal readings and advice. The most skeptical will consult you again and again after corresponding with you once."

If you wish to take advantage of Roxroy's generous offer and obtain a free reading, send your date, month and year of birth, state whether (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

I have heard of your power To read people's lives, And would ask what for me You have to advise."

Be sure to give your correct name, birth date and address and write plainly. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 43 D, No. 1774 Kensington High Street London, W., England. If you wish, you may inclose 10 cents (U. S. A. stamps) to pay postage, clothing, work, etc. Do not inclose coins or silver in letters.

Note—Under the new Postal regulations you can send a sealed letter to England for only 2 cents postage.

trol the crop and manufacture it for shipment abroad."

"How is the opium handled?"

"In British India it is a government monopoly, and it is also raised in the native states. As to the product of the latter the government does not interfere, but it allows no opium to come into or pass through the British territories without payment of duty."

"The amount of land under such cultivation is comparatively small. In the British territories it is not more than 1000 square miles, or about equal to your state of Rhode Island. The government decides what fields may be planted in poppies and restricts these to certain sections of Bengal and the United Provinces. The cultivators receive advances to enable them to prepare the ground and raise the poppies, but are bound to sell their whole crop to the official agents at the government's price. They send it to the factories, where it is prepared for the markets. It is then put up in chests and shipped to Calcutta, where there are auction sales monthly for export abroad."

India's Opium the Best.

"Why does China, which raises opium itself, take India's opium?"

"Because our opium is the best of the world. We have one kind called Malwa, which brings in something like \$8,000,000 a year. As to the Chinese, we have agreed to stop sending them opium if they will stop using the drug in the space of ten years. They must also stop raising opium. We have begun to carry out our part of the contract and are gradually reducing our manufacture and the areas planted. If the Chinese do not carry out their part of the contract we shall continue to export and produce."

"Is much opium consumed in India?"

"It is used in every province, although not to the extent of China. The consumption is highest in Assam, where it amounts to about seventeen pounds per thousand. The United provinces use something like five pounds per thousand, and the people of southern India less. The drug is not smoked, but is usually taken in pills and sometimes is drunk, dissolved in water."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Goat Lymph Double Tablets

Nature's own remedy for depleted nerve force for exhaustion, debility, for insomnia, now prepared in most highly efficient form. Double Tablets, 32 per box. Lasts one month. Sold in El Paso only by Kelly & Pollard, Sheldon Hotel.



## A Mother's Love

wisely directed, will cause her to give to her little ones only the most wholesome and beneficial remedies and only when actually needed, and the well-informed mother uses only the pleasant and gentle laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—when a laxative is required, as it is wholly free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

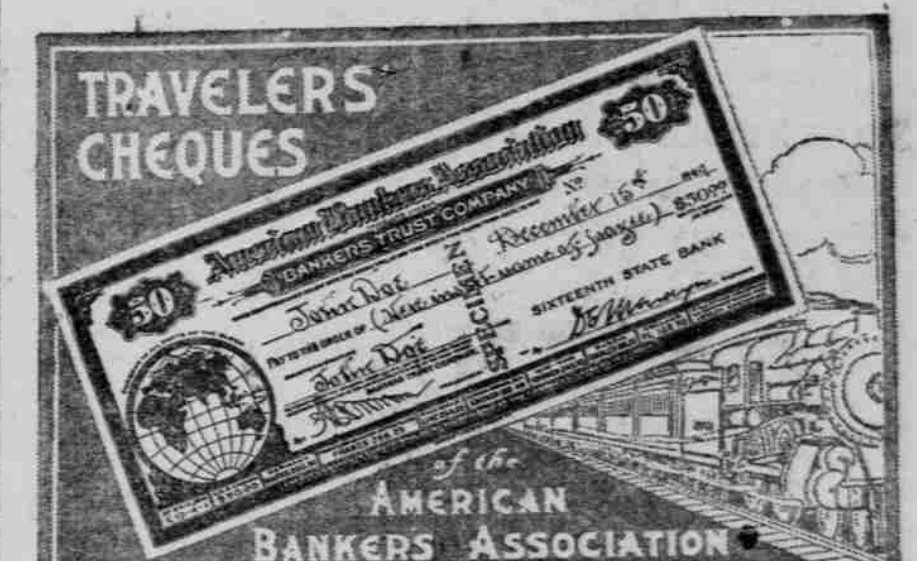
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When a woman speaks of her silent secret suffering she trusts you. Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Every where there are women who bear witness to the wonder-working, curing-power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—which saves the suffering sex from pain, and successfully grapples with woman's weaknesses and stubborn ills.

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